

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6522.—XL.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1859.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

BIRTHS.
On the 1st April, at Aspasia, Mrs. Andrew Cunningham, of 11, George-street, North, the wife of Mr. A. Cunningham, Esq., aged 32.
On the 2nd—(See Births).
On the 2nd ultimo, in Camira, Clarence River, Mrs. Bruce Macmillan, of 4, east.
On Sunday, 5th April, at Mooloolo, Mrs. E. S. Astill, of 1, East-street.
On the 1st May, at Hunter-street, Mr. H. H. Grotz, of a son.
On the 2d May, the wife of Edward Whistled, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 2d April, at St. Thomas' Church, Milpitas, by Rev. George W. Dyer, to Christiana, eldest daughter of Edward Cox, Esq., of Milpitas.
On Saturday, the 6th April, at St. Stephen's Schoolhouse, Parramatta, Mary Elizabeth Wesley O'Neill, wife, the beloved adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilkes, of St. Benedict's school, and a daughter of Mr. William Duncan, of Glasgow, Scotland.
On Monday, May 1st, at St. James', Mr. G. Hooking, butcher, Mudgee, second son of Mr. Benjamin Morris, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire, England, to Anna Maria, second daughter of Mr. A. Fox, Turners-Batton, of this city. Her end was peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARY JANE, from the Commercial Wharf, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Mr. DALTON, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, SUODEN, master, will sail on THURSDAY next.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, H. CAMBON, master, leaves the Commercial Wharf on WEDNESDAY next.

Apply to the master, on board; or to C. BROWN, Success-street.

FOR WINGHAM and MANNING RIVER.—The schooner FLYING FISH, to sail on THURSDAY, 5th May.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine schooner SEAUGLI, 150 tons, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will positively sail on FRIDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibbons, of 1, King Street, Glasgow, Scotland, and 1, Queen-street, London, England, to Mr. William Duncan, of Milpitas, Scotland.

On Saturday, May 2d, at St. James', Mr. G. Hooking, butcher, Mudgee, second son of Mr. Benjamin Morris, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire, England, to Anna Maria, second daughter of Mr. A. Fox, Turners-Batton, of this city. Her end was peace.

DEATHS.

On the 2d April, at Gosford, Mr. Thomas Barnes, formerly a resident at Bathurst, aged 72 years.

On Saturday, the 6th April, at St. Stephen's Schoolhouse, Parramatta, Mary Elizabeth Wesley O'Neill, wife, the beloved adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilkes, of St. Benedict's school, and a daughter of Mr. William Duncan, of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 2d instant, at his residence, Emerald Isle, George-street South, Mr. John O'Halloran, formerly of Bourke-street, aged 72 years.

On the 2d May, at 1 o'clock p.m., of consumption, at the residence of her stepfather, Mr. Benjamin Morris, George-street South, Mr. John Gibbons, of 1, King Street, Glasgow, Scotland, of this city. Her end was peace.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL STREAM PACKET COMPANY.—The Royal Mail Steamship ONEIDA, E. M. LEEDS, Esq., commander, will be despatched in MAY from SYDNEY and MELBOURNE to SOUTHAMPTON direct via LIVERPOOL and HAVRE.

Passage money, First class, £60; second class, £35.

To passengers desirous of visiting the celebrated and picturesque capital of the Brissie, this will prove a favourable opportunity, and the most rapid speed of the Oneida will ensure a most rapid passage.

First-class passengers may, on taking their tickets, secure the privilege of remaining a few weeks in the Brissie, on the understanding that they will be allowed accommodation, with extra charge, by the first subsequent mail steamer to effect it.

For further particulars and information respecting the Royal Mail Company's lines in the West Indies and South America, apply to CHAMPION WETTON, superintendent.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION TO ENGLAND via MAURITIUS AND GIBRALTAR.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP COLUMBIAN, 2400 tons, 150 horse-power, NATHaniel STEWART, Esq., commander, will sail on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shipping of general cargoes, and the option of paying half the usual rate of insurance to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, or MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—At the Grafton Wharf.—The fine brig MOA, Captain BOWDEN, is now loading.

She will sail when her usual bill of lading is ready on SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

BRAIDBALANCE, for AUSTRALIA, to follow the Oneida.—Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, which due notice will be given.

LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

POSSIBLY THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The well-favoured clipper ship ALICE, 150 tons, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, master, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, with her usual steam-like quickness, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers and passengers may rely upon this vessel sailing on the appointed day. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 18, Clarence-street.

FOR THE FIRST FORTUNE FOR AUSTRAL

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the above can be obtained every morning at the under-mentioned places, viz.—

Mr. Edward Ford, 348, George-street, opposite B. Monteath's
Messrs. Bell & Co., Steam Ferry; Mr. Glassop, east end Darling-street; Mr. Glover, west end Darling-street, Balmain; Mr. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office.
Mr. Robert May, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street
Mr. Lusty, Brickhill-hill
Mr. W. West, Post Office, Toll Bar, Botany Bay; Francis Larmer, Constitution House, South Head
Mr. F. M. Moore, 20, Castlereagh-street North, opposite Dr. O'Brien's
Mr. John Air, 15, Kent-street North
Mr. J. Mammy, Barrister and Druggist, Newtown
Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Mr. Thomas Williams, Pitt-street
Mr. Joseph Ross, Greenhill, Miller's Point
Mrs. Brown, Tobacconist, Market-street
Mr. Bartlett, Tobacconist, opposite the Police Office
Mr. John Wise, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Mr. T. M. Morris, Post Office, Rushcutters Bay, South Head

Mr. W. Davey, Bookseller, North Shore;
Mr. F. Conner, 555, Brickhill-hill
Mr. G. R. Addison, Railway Station, Sydney
Mr. William Hogan, 113, King-street East
Mr. John D. Thompson, Pitt-street
Mr. Thomas Pierce, Yurong and Stanley streets
Mr. J. McKinlay, opposite Barracks, Paddington
Mr. Fleming, Pyrmont
Mr. Moon, Redfern
Miss Elizabeth Post Office, Petersham
Mr. P. Rawlinson, Ashfield
Mr. P. McGrath, Longbottom
Mr. James Dale, Camperdown
Mr. D. Jones, Manly
Mr. D. Kelly, Woolstonehill
George Pope, Ryde
Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta
Mr. Richard Edwards, Pitt-street, Windsor
Mr. D. D. Doherty, Victoria, Richmond
Mr. Thomas Fisher, Campbelltown
Mr. R. A. Stace, Iron Bay, Orange
Mr. George Howlett, Woolongong
Mr. W. W. Wallis, Postmaster, Turon
Mr. R. R. Smith, Banker, West Maitland
Mr. W. H. Hayes, Rock River
Mr. John Wilsons, Morphett
Mr. E. Roberts, Raymond-Terrace
Mr. Charles Cottrell, Parramatta
Misses Weston, Newstead, Newss-a.-v.
Advertisers.—Cash Advertisements received by Mr. F. Larmer, Constitution House, South Head Road; Mr. Lusty, Brickhill-hill; Mr. B. Lee, old HERALD Office, Lower George-street; Mr. E. Ford, 348, George-street; Mr. R. Monteath, Pitt-street; Mr. J. L. Ulrich, Brickhill-hill; at 7 p.m.; Messrs. Pardoe and Co., Balmoral Steamer Ferry; and Mr. J. B. Mammy, Newtown, up to 5 p.m.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—
NOTICE is hereby given that interest will be allowed by the Bank on depositors' balances, namely:

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any branch of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has reduced the Rates of Discount and Interest to the following, namely:

On Bills of 90 days to run and under 6 per cent.
Ditto 120 days ditto ditto 7 ditto
Ditto of longer term and over 9 ditto
Bank Credit and Overdrawn Accounts 9 ditto

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £2,000,000
Reserve fund £1,000,000

This Bank will accept deposits if lodged for short periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent., and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rate of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debts, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities, and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in Great Britain, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australian Colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—From the date of the rates of discount in operation at this Bank will be:

On Bills of 90 days currency and under, 6 per cent.
120 ditto ditto ditto 7 ditto
Ditto of longer term and over 8 ditto
Bank Credit and Overdrawn Accounts 9 ditto

John Young, Manager.

O RIEN TAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

(Per Annum, repayable on 7 days notice 2½ per cent.

Ditto on 15 ditto ditto 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto 5½ ditto
For sums amounting to £2,000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

C O LONIAL INSTITUTION.—
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated, Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.

DIRECTORS.—

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., CHAIRMAN
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. MULVILLET, Esq.

THOMAS HOIT, Esq.
M. M. MURNIN, Esq.

Surveyor—JAMES HOWE, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. JOHN H. THOMAS.

Office: the corner of Pitt and King-streets, opposite the Herald.

The subscribed capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company. The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Within the first year of the existence of fire insurance have been paid 75 per cent. by the operation of the Mutual Insurance Company, and the present Company which secures that very profitable enterprise; other words, houses that were formerly charged 20 per cent. are now charged 5, per cent. and some insurance less.

It is evident, therefore, that by the establishment of these colonial companies some thousands per annum has been saved to the colony. The present company, which has been established three years, has satisfied its debts by the sum of £10,000, and has held in hand a reserve of £1,000,000, and above the paid up capital.

The rates of insurance are as low as those of any of the English Companies; they are as follow, and no alteration is made except there are circumstances calculated to increase the risk.

Bundles—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2d., 2d., and upwards.

Bundles—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3d. 9d. and upwards.

Wood Buildings, metal or slated roof, 8d. and upwards.

Wooden shingle, shingled ditto, 1d. 1d. and upwards.

As agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

D E BENTW AND TANTR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
Agents in London.

Shipments insured in this Company are warranted free from overage under five pounds per cent, unless general.

Claims for losses or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—SHALL IT BE COMPLETED?

(From the Saturday Review, December 18.)

Twenty years ago, a man who dreamed of establishing instantaneous communication with every part of the world would have been voted mad, and one who could really have fulfilled the promise might perhaps have commanded the amplest subsidies from every civilized nation. At this moment, the enterprise is all but accomplished. Only one or two links are wanted to connect the whole earth in a chain of telegraphic communication. The European system is complete. America is intersected with a network of electric wires. In India, communication is established throughout, not even excepting Ceylon, which is already connected with the peninsula. Before another year has passed, England and India will be bound together, and an extension to Australia and China will not be a very difficult undertaking. Substantially, therefore, the telegraphic system of the world will be completed as soon as the opposite shores of the Atlantic Ocean have once been effectually united. It rests with the Government to determine whether this grand consummation is to be arrived at in our time or in our children's. The conditions of the problem have been ascertained at no small cost, and it is proved, almost with certainty, that the enterprise is feasible; but it is no less clear that, when the risk is taken into account, the pecuniary prospects are not sufficient to command the capital which is necessary for success. On this plea the Company have appealed to the Government to grant them the same assistance which has already been conceded to the Red Sea Company—viz., a guarantee of interest on the amount which it may be requisite to raise for the purpose of laying another cable.

Authorities are naturally slow to listen to such applications. All the maxims and traditions of office are opposed, and, as a general rule, wisely opposed, to a system of guarantees and subsidies. Commerce is left to take care of itself, which it certainly does, upon the whole, more effectually than any Minister could do for it. Then the fear of expense, and the still more potent dread of creating a precedent, are somewhat difficult to overcome; and, altogether, there are few less enviable tasks than that of having to solicit the assistance of Government to an enterprise supposed to be of public moment. It is quite right that this should be so, and that every applicant for exceptional favour should be compelled to make out a special title to assistance. But it appears to us that the Atlantic Telegraph Company are in a position to claim a relaxation of the general rule. Notwithstanding the alleged existence of a rival Company, with half its capital subscribed, it is well understood in commercial circles that the undertaking will not, and cannot, be carried out by private enterprise, even with the money market as easy as it now is. There are better investments to be had, and money will not, without some fresh inducement, be forthcoming to lay another costly cable in the bed of the Atlantic. The capital which was obtained for the first attempt was not subscribed as a mere investment. Hopes of profit doubtless had their influence, but the enthusiasm with which so grand and startling a project was welcomed, and a very legitimate feeling of pride in contributing to its success, had quite as much to do with the establishment of the company as any purely commercial calculations. Most sentiments become slightly burlesque when they are delivered from the civic chair of justice; but the aldermanic shareholder who publicly declared from the bench his satisfaction at having, as a member of the Atlantic Company, sunk £10,000 at the bottom of the sea, gave expression to the real feeling to which the company mainly owed its existence. A total loss of £400,000, however, is enough to damp the generous ardour of any set of men, and no more funds can be looked for until hard-headed calculators shall pronounce the telegraph a good investment. At present they can do better with their money; and it is notorious that even the less formidable undertaking of the Red Sea Company was not able to attract subscribers until the Government guaranteed it was obtained.

If it is once admitted that without Government aid the scheme must collapse, little need be said to show that a telegraph across the Atlantic, connecting Great Britain with her North American colonies, and through them with the United States, ought to be regarded rather as a national than a merely commercial enterprise. The most fanatical guardian of the public purse may safely sanction an expenditure with which such a dragon of economy as Mr. Gladstone, when in opposition, declared himself content; and it will be remembered that on the discussion of the proposed guarantee to the Red Sea Telegraph, he frankly admitted that Ocean Telegraphs, like Ocean Mails, had a special claim to national support. The present liability of our Government to the Atlantic Company is a perpetual subsidy of £14,000 per annum so long as the telegraph is in working order. What is now asked in lieu of this is a guarantee of £22,500 for a term of fifty years, which, if the line were once laid, would become a purely nominal liability. The country would thus save the subsidy which, under the existing bargain, it would be bound to pay, whatever the profits of the Company might be. Even if the whole sum had to be paid, it would be a mere bagatelle compared with the annual loss on the ocean mails, and it is not easy to comprehend why public money should be freely lavished to carry letters to New York in ten days, and rigidly refused when the object is to secure the transmission of messages in as many seconds. It is true that the mail subsidies are only paid while the work is being performed, and that the guarantee now asked is to be payable whether the line be established or not. But the relief in each case must be given, if at all, where the shoe pinches. The difficulty of keeping up a line of fast steamers was that it did not pay to work at first-rate speed, and Government removed the obstacle by a very heavy subsidy. A telegraph once laid would be certain to pay; and the only hindrance to the project is the uncertainty and risk of the first process. Aid, therefore, to be effectual, must be directed to the real difficulty, and must take the form of a certain guarantee, rather than that of a contingent subsidy. The credit—not the money—of the Government, is what is required; and as there are not many oceans on the face of the globe, so moderate a request, on behalf of so unique an undertaking, might be granted without much fear of creating an embarrassing precedent, even if the precedent had not been already made.

On one hypothesis only would the Government seem to be justified in refusing all assistance, and that is, that the renewal of the attempt would be an utterly quixotic enterprise. But the risk would be really much less than it was on the former occasions. Those who look only at ultimate results may speak of the expeditions of the last two years as failures, but by scientific authorities they are reckoned as successes, which, if the undertaking is continued, will be worth all that they have cost. In 1857 no one

knew what unforeseen dangers might not present themselves; but now it is not only proved that a cable may be laid and worked across the Atlantic, but it is ascertained that, beyond the mere risk of fracture from the violence of the waves, there are no very serious hazards to be met. An increase of strength and buoyancy in the cable will greatly diminish this solitary danger, and what remains may be effectively nullified by employing elastic machinery, instead of allowing the cable to be strained and torn by the direct force of a ship of 5000 tons pitching in a stormy sea. The best evidence that the experience already gained has reduced the dangers within moderate compass is the fact that competent contractors have offered to bear two-thirds of the entire risk of laying the cable; and as the remaining third could probably be covered by insurance, the guarantee could involve no actual liability, except in the unlikely event of the proceeds of the business falling short of 44 per cent.

All the great commercial towns have with apparent unanimity memorialised the Government on behalf of the enterprise; and the members of the Royal Society, the British Association, and other scientific bodies, headed by the names of Sir B. Brodie, Professors Owen, Faraday, and Wheatstone, have joined in urging the same request. The subject is one on which commerce and science have an especial right to be heard, and we believe that nothing would give more general satisfaction than the announcement that the Company which so bravely faced all the hazards of a novel enterprise was once more put into a position to complete the work in which it so narrowly missed success.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE.
An "eye-witness," writing in the London Evening Mail, on the 30th of December, says:—In your impression of the 27th was contained a description of the educational machinery of France. It would seem, no doubt, to the majority of your readers an ingeniously devised system for securing to all classes, and to all religious denominations, the advantages of education; but in reality there is no school of the University descended through the several grades of society, which appears to leave no class of citizens without a suitable school, college, or academy, where he may receive, free or for payment, under the omnipotent protection of the State, a proper amount of instruction. It was, perhaps, no business of the writer of that article to tell your readers how far the educational machine works in France; probably he took it for granted that written laws in France were impartially administered, and that theory and practice went together. The French themselves to a great extent are deluded with the notion that there is liberty of education and worship in France. They see nothing in Paris to destroy that notion, and they have no means of knowing what is done in the provinces by préfets and other officials.

The sketch as it stands in the Evening Mail is described in the article as answering to our national schools, and it is added, "they are connected with the religion of the State, but are open to all religious sects." No doubt they are, if the non-Catholic parents are prepared to bind their children with cords to the horns of the Red Sea altar. "It is permitted, however," adds the author of the communication in the Times, "to all my sects sufficiently interested in our cause to establish schools, to public meetings, &c." The author of the Times article, however, is evidently referring to the Protestant schools in the Upper Vienne, near Troyes, a commodious schoolroom stands useless with a hundred children at the door. At St. Opportune, near Elbeuf, at Graville, not far from St. Quentin, the teacher goes from house to house, while the schoolroom is sealed up by authority of the préfet. In the towns of Sens and Auxerre, the name meliorated administration is that the Government in France treats the most industrious, the most moral, and most peaceful of its citizens,—not for the pleasure of oppressing them in their most sacred interests, not because there is any conscientious preference for any religion as such, not because public morals are a concern of any public functionality, but because it is done, and done well, and done to the Emperor to oppose demands in return for services done to the State at the sacrifice of a feeble body of religious to the Church. The most effectual course is to be led, without distinction in the interest of possible minors; in various other places in France the Protestants are similarly oppressed. At Estissac, near Troyes, a commodious schoolroom stands useless with a hundred children at the door. At St. Opportune, near Elbeuf, at Graville, not far from St. Quentin, the teacher goes from house to house, while the schoolroom is sealed up by authority of the préfet. In the towns of Sens and Auxerre,

the name meliorated administration is that the Government in France treats the most industrious, the most moral, and most peaceful of its citizens,—not for the pleasure of oppressing them in their most sacred interests, not because there is any conscientious preference for any religion as such, not because public morals are a concern of any public functionality, but because it is done, and done well, and done to the Emperor to oppose demands in return for services done to the State at the sacrifice of a feeble body of religious to the Church. The most effectual course is to be led, without distinction in the interest of possible minors; in various other places in France the Protestants are similarly oppressed. At Estissac, near Troyes, a commodious schoolroom stands useless with a hundred children at the door. At St. Opportune, near Elbeuf, at Graville, not far from St. Quentin, the teacher goes from house to house, while the schoolroom is sealed up by authority of the préfet. In the towns of Sens and Auxerre,

and particularly to be inspected by a member of the Protestant clergy recognised by the State." The record is as follows:—

"EMPIRE FRANCAIS.—Extrait du Registre des Deliberations au Conseil Departemental de la Haute Vienne.—Seance, Nov. 18, 1856.
(Translation.)
The Council is called to decide upon the opposition put by M. le Préfet to the opening of free schools which the Tousans, man and wife, agents of the Société Évangélique, have declared their wish to open at the Protestant place of worship, Rue Présapau, Limoges.

"After due deliberation the Council unanimously, and by virtue of Art. 28 of the law of the 16th of March, 1856, and the regulations, maintains, for the sake of the public welfare, the opposition made by M. le Préfet to the opening of the schools, &c.

"An exact copy from the register.

"BARTON, Secretary of the Council."

It would seem that popular morale at Limoges are in more danger of being corrupted than at Paris; for in that metropolis there are Protestant schools, containing upwards of 2000 children. As the great engine of impression is the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name of the Bible and religious tracts, it is possible that the Limousins are more susceptible of impressions than the Parisians. Two successive prefects at Limoges have shown particular anxiety for the morals of the people in suppressing Protestant worship. All the chapels in the province were closed, as was the schoolroom of the Emperor was performed by the name

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
This body met for the transaction of business at the Town Hall, yesterday, at three o'clock. The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair.

MINUTES AND REPORTS.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and reports from the Finance, Improvement, Water, and Social Committees appointed to enquire into the working of the Corporation, were brought up and adopted.

PETITIONS.

Alderman SPENCER presented a petition from certain residents in Campbell-street, praying for the erection of a gas lamp in that street. Received and referred to the Lighting Committee.

Alderman WATSON presented a petition from certain residents in Devonshire-street, praying for lighting and repair of the street. Received and referred to the Lighting Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from Dr. Aarón, tendering his resignation as Health Officer.

A letter was read from the Under Colonial Secretary, enclosing an application of the Corporation for the payment of the first moiety (£5000) of the annual grant in aid of the city funds, stating that the application could not be entertained for the following reasons:—1. Because the moiety applied for could not be regarded as available until the 30th June next; 2. Because the Corporation had not yet been constituted by the Government in a larger amount for interest on Sewerage Debentures than the amount of the moiety applied for; and 3. The Corporation having ruled that the interest on Sewerage Debentures could only be paid by them when the amount collected for sewerage rates allowed of such payment, it became necessary to withhold all moneys in the hands of the Government.

The Alderman then proceeded to state his case for interest, for the purpose of meeting such claims against the Corporation, in accordance with the opinions of the Crown Law Officers.

Another letter was read from Mr. P. M. Levy, stating his willingness to proceed with the works in Darlinghurst Road, for which he had previously tendered, but which, when accepted, he had refused to carry out.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman THILOUW asked his Worship, "Whether he had had any interview with the Government upon the subject of the Sewerage Rates, presented to the Legislative Assembly by Mr. G. Smith, and in what manner?" The Alderman, in reply, had understood that the Minister intended to relieve the citizens of the rate by the formation of the sewers out of the funds of the general Government, and then endowing the same to keep the rates down. Under these circumstances, he had given up his opinion on the matter, as far as he was concerned, this winter, which stood in his name on the occasion paper that day, but would delay it until an answer had been received from the Government.

The Alderman then stated, in reply to the question, that he had been in communication with the Government, but had not yet received any reply; he was expecting to receive one daily.

Alderman THILOUW wished to know whether his Worship had inquired into the complaint of Mr. Milson, on behalf of Mr. Robert Campbell, respecting the cutting off of the water supply from certain houses in George-street.

The Mayor, in reply, stated that the matter was in his consideration, and would receive immediate attention.

TODAY'S PAYMENTS.

It was moved by Alderman THILOUW, seconded by Alderman SURVEY, and carried, "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

ELECTION OF HEALTH OFFICER.

It was moved by Alderman WILLIAMS (1), seconded by Alderman NEALE, and carried, "That this Council do now proceed to elect an Officer of Health, by ballot, and that Aldermen Smithers and Spear act as scrutineers."

The Alderman informed the Council that eight applications for the vacancy had been received, accompanied by the usual documents respecting ability, &c. The following is a list of the applicants:—J. Bernasconi, M.D.; C. H. Degner, M.D.; T. O'Gorman, M.D.; C. H. Graham, M.D.; G. V. Thompson, M.D.; and J. E. Johnson, M.D. Several applications had been received from the doctors who were known to all the applicants, to whom the Alderman eventually decided to have them read, whereupon the testimonial, &c., of the different candidates were read to the council. This being done, the names of those who were filled up and collated, and the scrutineers having examined them in the result,—his Worship stated that Dr. Henry Graham was elected.

Dr. Thompson, in whose name it had been nominated, was present in the result,—his Worship said that Dr. Henry Graham was elected.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry Graham was appointed Health Officer.

The motion standing in the name of Alderman Bernasconi, respecting a petition from Mrs. Dunn, whose husband was killed while in the employ of the Corporation, inasmuch as consent to allow the Alderman whose name it stood to bring it up in another form.

AYRLE STREET.—The Alderman, in reply, stated that Dr. Henry

BONDI.
Valent's Block of Land, containing 3 Acres 3 Rods 35 Perches, most beautifully situated, overlooking Bo di and Nelson Bays, close to the property of F. O'Brien, Esq.

TITLE—perfect.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock. All that vast and fine land of 100 acres 3 rods and 25 perches, situate close to the Bondi Road, and overlooking Bondi and Nelson Bays.

This really choice piece of land adjoins the properties of Messrs. Gabel and Hartfield, and includes the residences of Mr. F. Fairlie, Esq., F. Purkin, Esq., and other valuable properties. It is bounded by a good road, dividing it from the properties of Messrs. G. W. Graham, A. Fairlie, and W. Barton. A comfortable residence in search of a beautiful site, a suburban retreat in this favourite and healthy district, directed to the sale.

Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE
Of choice Agricultural Land, consisting of TWELVE ACRES, situated in a valley, each about Fifty Acres, on the Eastern Creek, and a branch of the same, distant about eight miles from PARRAMATTA, and nine miles from PENRITH, being portion of the celebrated LUCAN PARK ESTATE, adjoining CHILWORTH, and the property of the Brothers, and the Estate of MINCHINBURY, WALLGROVE, LOCKWOOD, the properties of Messrs. Johnston, Bowman, Roberts, and others.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock. Two valuable farms, described as above, being portions of the well-known LUCAN PARK ESTATE.

The Lucan Park Estate bears such a reputation, that it is scarcely necessary to make a single comment on these farms, which consist of rich whinstone soil, and alluvial flats, watered by creeks, which never fail in any season.

Parties have been cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is lightly timbered ferriferous virgin land.

This sale offers inducements which rarely occur to parties in search of really good farms, every foot being available, and the property is well situated for marketability, which on the extension of the railway line, now in progress, will be close to a station.

Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

In the Insolvent Estate of George H. Tempest, of the late firm of Want and Tempest, Sydney, by order of the Official Assignee.

MARYVILLE, COOK'S RIVER ROAD.
An allotment of Land, a few yards from the Cook's River Road, nearly opposite the residence of Thomas Chalder, Esq., and divided by Mary-street from the property of Mr. Roberts.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock. All the parcels of land, being allotment No. 21 in section No. 3 of a subdivision by G. A. Lloyd, known as Maryville, commencing at the north-east corner of lot 22, bounded on the north-east by the south-west side of Mary-street; 30 feet thereof on the north-east boundary of lot 22, bearing south-west 100 feet; thence on the south-west by the north-east boundary of lot 4, 50 feet; and on the south-east by the north-west boundary of lot 22, bearing north-easterly 100 feet to the point of commencement.

This is an admirable site in a beautiful locality, just beyond St. Peter's Church, and surrounded only by first-class handsome residences.

Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Kenrick Bassett, late of King-street, Pitt-street, Sydney, by his Official Assignee.

MARRICKVILLE, NEWTON.
One Acre of Land fronting the main road of this estate, a few yards beyond the Marrickville Hotel.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock. All those two allotments of land situated at Marrickville, Newton, containing each about half an acre, and being Nos. 12 & 13 of section 2 of the subdivision of the Marrickville Estate.

On reference to the plan, which may be inspected at the Rooms, it will be found that this land occupies the very best position on the Estate.

Terms at sale.

For private sale.

LOT 1. MOUNT LACHLAN ESTATE.—Valuable allotment of land just outside the boundaries of the city, commanding 44 feet from the corner of Elizabeth and Kellie streets, having 44 feet frontage to the latter street, with a depth of 109 feet, being lot 1, section 13.

LOT 2. ST. PETER'S COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—Allotment 13, of section 3, of the subdivision of the above favourite village, opposite St. Peter's Church, Cook's River Road, having 33 feet frontage to Bishop-street, by a depth of 99 feet.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Mr. Andrew Torning, in consequence of his contemplated departure from the colony, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock. The above allotments at St. Peter's, COOK'S RIVER, and MOUNT LACHLAN, adjoining the Waterloo Estate, which, on reference to the plans, (which may be inspected at the Rooms) will be found to occupy very choice positions.

Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT SALE, 13TH MAY.

CHIPPENDALE, CITY OF SYDNEY.
TWO ACRES AND ONE-HALF ACRE, Pitt-street.

VAULXURSE, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
TWO ACRES AND THREE-QUARTERS, being portion of the celebrated Vaucluse Estate, fronting the South Head Road—a splendid site, commanding magnificent views.

WATSON'S BAY.
WATERFRONTAGE SITE, containing about 2 rods and 27 perches, adjoining the residences of Captain Watson and Mr. Thompson, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watson.

This allotment has 119 feet frontage to the Bay, and is, without exception, the choicest piece of land for a marine residence in this romantic and salubrious neighbourhood.

FOUR COTTAGES and a large block of land in James-street, Enmore.

A very neat detached Cottage, and half an acre of land, being lot 1 of section 1, at Marrickville, a few yards from the railway, and near the opposite the residence of Mr. Thompson, and is, without exception, the choicest piece of land for a marine residence in this romantic and salubrious neighbourhood.

Alas! This allotment, being above, contains about one acre, which will be sold in one or three lots, being lots 7, 8, and 9 of section 1.

TOWN OF RAYMOND TERRACE, HUNTER RIVER.
Ablutions 3 and 4 of section 9, containing each half an acre, fronting Adderley-street, opposite the Church. An early selection close to the wharf.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 13th May, at 11 o'clock. The above described valuable properties, situate at CHIPPENDALE.

VAULXURSE.

WATSON'S BAY.

RAYMOND TERRACE.

Plans may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

TERMS, VERY LIBERAL.

TITLES, unquestionable.

BELLGROVE FARM.

Containing five-half stables, stock-yard, small orchard, and 8 to 10 acres cleared, fit for cultivation, about three miles from Canterbury, on the New Canterbury Road, and only about NINE MILES FROM SYDNEY.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Mr. G. C. Welch, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock.

BELLGROVE FARM, situated in New Canterbury Road, containing 50 acres of land, well watered and timbered, fenced, and about 8 to 10 acres cleared and fit for cultivation. The other improvements comprise a newly erected weatherboard cottage, stable, wash-house, kitchen, outhouse, and offices; also a newly erected divisional stable, an extensive stock-yard, and young orchard.

The auctioneer is anxious to direct attention to the above farm, which is a first-class, little suburban farm. The land is well watered, and the improvements are all new, and everything on the farm already built can be desired to form a comfortable homestead, and where a dairy, combined with a market garden, could, with great advantage, be successfully carried on.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect Bellgrave farm, and for that purpose to apply to Mr. W. Stevenson, butcher, of Canterbury, who will gladly show them over the property.

Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 5th May.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.
25 Trunks Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated house of Messrs. Thomas Wetherill and Son, Northampton. Now landing.

Ex Viscous Canning.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

25 trunks boots and shoes, assorted, from Thomas Day, at 11 o'clock.

Full particulars in WEDNESDAY'S HERALD.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

207 Packages, now landing from the Viscous Canning.

Blankets, Slops, and Drapery.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, the 5th,
And FRIDAY, the 6th.
Beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

The following is the amount of Customs paid to-day:-		
Brandy	£260	7 7
Gin	121	17 10
Rum	176	9 8
Wine	157	4 0
Tobacco and snuff	157	4 0
Coffee and chocolate	14	9 0
Bugs—unrefined	123	0 0
Photage	38	0 0
Total	1573	1 7

The monthly general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce lapsed to-day for want of a quorum.

The arrival to-day has been the Loesteyn, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co., sold by auction, last Friday, a cottage and two acres of land, at Newington, for £1160.

PENRITH.

[From our Correspondent.]

At the annual meeting of the Society of publicans' licensees, held on Tuesday the 10th inst., Friday the 29th day of April, licenses were granted to the following parties, viz.:—Thomas Pike, and John Harris, Western Road; George Paul, Robert Thorburn, and Thomas Smith, Cokeling, Ropes Creek; George Matthews, Edward Dorrington, William Cummings, James Landers, and Thomas Harford, St. Mary's, St. Paul's Creek; John Fletcher Head, Donald Headstone, George Kendal, Captain John Wallis, John Anderson, and Henry Malson, Penith; William Larson, Luddenham; James Goldring, Windsor Road; William Landers, James Lanck, and Jessie Upton, Castlecrag; Ralph Jackson Cross, John Devision, Robert Beaton, William Woods, and Henry Hall, jun.; Emu Plains; John Outram Wain, Alice, and Allan Thomas Baland, Thomas Elliston, William Bassett, and George Sharp, Bathurst Road. Total number of publicans licensed, granted for the district of Penith is 35.

The annual vestry meeting was held at the church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Penith, the Rev. E. Smith, the incumbent, in the chair: when the following gentlemen were appointed churchwardens for the ensuing year, viz., R. C. Lethbridge, R. Jameson, and J. P. B. Baillie, Esq.

During the past week we have been favoured with some very reasonable showers, which have been serviceable to the roads and the farmer.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

—In passing down Hunter-street from George-street, on the left hand side, we have been nearly suffocated by the putrid smell from that horrid Tuck Street. It must be very injurious to the health of the people who are going to repair it? I think it is quite time something was done.

The insertion of the above will oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

—Having received a letter in your issue of the 12th instant which I am unable to find, I send you my version of the st. ry. What you writer stated about the charge was quite correct, but he made a great mistake in the distance he has travelled in his statement. I think that to pull that distance in a waterman's boat is well worth sacrifice, though it were only to take a letter.

Yours respectfully,

LEWIS AUSTIN, ferrymen.

South Grafton, April, 1859.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—In respect to new arrangements in several distant police districts, we understand that the following appointments have been made:—Mr. Charles J. Weaver, late police magistrate at Gundagai, to police magistrate at Armidale; Mr. J. S. H. Smith, police magistrate at Wauchope; Mr. E. Smith, police magistrate at Cooncar, succeeds Mr. Rose at Wauchope; and Mr. O. C. Beardmore, clerk of petty sessions at Dunug, succeeds Mr. Smith as police magistrate at Cooncar. Mr. H. Gordon appointed clerk of petty sessions at Dunug. Mr. T. H. Scott, clerk in the Executive Council office, appointed of petty sessions at Deniliquin, Macquarie River, vice Captain Higgins deceased. Captain Vyrone late police magistrate at Rockhampton, returns to his former duties as clerk of petty sessions and registrar at Town.

THE LAND LEAGUE.—The rents have latterly been well paid, and there is good reason for believing that it is in a great measure owing to the advantage they are deriving from the bonded lands. The foregoing extract from the *Journal of N.S.W. Travellers* (opposite page 26) appears to favour the pretensions of the New South Wales Land League, since the latter, it is understood, pledge themselves to none all the land they can get hold of.—PUNCH.

THE MONTH—DECEMBER.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

MANY noteworthy things are floating about in the talk of artists and savants: the statue to be erected in honour of George Stephenson at Newcastle-on-Tyne; at the Stephen's model school at Newcastle; the statue of Isaac Newton set up in the same Trinity College ante-chapel with Newton and Bacon; the monument which is to perpetuate Hugh Miller's name and fame at Cromarty; the statue of Tollemah, a celebrated Dutch poet, about to adorn a public place in his native town of Rotterdam; the bestowal of the Sheppards collection of emeralds upon the Shapemans collection of paintings so worthily supports the donor's reputation. There is talk about the Royal Academy, and what some call their prejudicial monopoly—on which we may remark in passing, that while the R.A.'s comprise only forty, the artists who are numbered by hundreds, cannot all be at ease: about the same hanging of the bells, big and little, in the cloister tower at the working men by Professor Hussey at the School of Mines; and the evening classes opened for young men at King's College; and about the twenty-one alpacas sheep shipped to Melbourne, that Australis may raise shiploads of now scarce wool: of the Great Eastern, and the hope that now prevails that the huge steamer—of which it was said not long ago: "There go the ships, and where are they?"—will be built of steel-plates for the navigation of the Kuban by the Russians, who hope thereby to finally circumvent the Circassians; of the improved method of making telegraphic cables by plating instead of twisting the wire, combining greater strength with more flexibility; of the telegraph, which Signor Bonelli proposed to lay from Genoa to Naples; of the industrial and agricultural exhibition at Bridgetown, Barbados; of the discovery of gold at Port Curtis, north of Moreton Bay, on the east coast of Australia; of the ship-canal, which, by a cut to Lake Ontario, is to connect Lake Huron with the sea; of a certain silky kind of cotton which, as is said, Canada can supply in any quantity: and of the new regulation of the Russian Government which opens the Academy for the instruction of civil engineers at St. Petersburg to youth of all classes.

—A portion of their Journal, the United Service Institution publish a paper on an important subject—Military Dietetics; another on the ruses and small-arms of England, the United States, and France; and one by Mr. Bourne on the Internal Communications of India which is forcibly shewn, that to develop the river-navigation will greatly facilitate the transport of troops for the minute goings of the country such as railways. The ports of India, sanctioned in India is 4000 miles, at an estimated cost of £34,000,000; there are 10,000 miles of rivers that may be opened and navigated at an outlay far below this, while the traffic would be cheap and enormous.—From the Pacific, we hear that King Kammechama's minister of the interior has issued an official recommendation that English which already the language of the educated, shall become the language of the Sandwich Islands. After this authoritative announcement we may expect that the time will not be long before Anglo-Saxon shall have displaced the fluent and musical Kanaka; and especially as there are a New Era, an Argus, and a Monthly Magazine already published at Honolulu. There seems something very like gross in the publication of the *Advertiser*, the *Advertiser*, and the *Advertiser* Agricultural Society at their fifth annual meeting. Truly we can foresee nothing but good in the spread of the English language; and we think the suggestion of a good one that the Ruman character shall be adopted in printing and writing the native languages of India. It would be as easy to teach this to children as any other; and if generally adopted in the schools, a few years would see the whole population familiar with the alphabet of the west. If John Chomsky could but exchange it for his present complex and cumbersome symbols, his gain would be great.

Another explorer has started on the track of Barth and Vogel—Heron van Kraft, who will penetrate Soudan from Tripoli, in the guise of a Turkish physician, and on reaching Timbuctoo, should he prove so

fortunate, will then strike out new routes to complete the discoveries of his predecessor.

The Zoological Society have had a notice of a talking canary—the second instance of the kind on record. The bird in question was, owing to the neglect of its parents, brought up by hand, and so became more familiar with human speech than ornithological warblings. At the age of three months, it began to talk, using *king, king, king*, and when it had gone on adding to its vocabulary, and so on for hours a succession of phrases comprehending a dozen words, whistling from time to time a bar of *God save the Queen*. The Society of Arts have opened their 105th session with an address from Mr. Dilke, wherein they hope to do more to appear worthy of what they have done; they gave medals for the employment of steam in the cultivation of sugar for the first time, and for the light-houses, and other practical subjects, and the Meteorological Society of Scotland is now organised, and fairly at work, Professor Piazzi Smyth, astronomer-royal for Scotland, having consented to give his attention to the arrangement and reduction of the observations that may be sent in.

Dr. Benjamin Brodie as their president, a measure which will probably satisfy those who think that the chair of that ancient corporation should not be filled by a lord. The Fellows should choose the best man, regardless of all other considerations. The retiring president, Lord Wrottesley, drew attention to the scientific questions in which government and the society are said to co-operate, and the sentiments of the meeting, he presented the Copley medal to Sir Charles Lyell, in recognition of his eminent services to the science of geology; a royal medal to Mr. Albany Hancock, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for studies in natural history and zoology, chiefly as regards the mollusca; a royal medal to Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, for his astrophysical researches; and a gold medal to Mr. Jules Janin, professor at the Ecole Polytechnique, for investigations and discoveries by which optical science has been greatly enriched. This latter was founded by Count Rumford, to be given every two years for the most important discovery in heat or light, and is worth, with the dividends accruing on the fund, which go with the medal, more than a hundred pounds.

Every week brings to light some new application of that yet novel substance—glycerine. To say nothing of its applications to photography, it serves many purposes in domestic economy and mechanical operations. It has properties in common with oil, but unlike oil, will bear mixture with water and alcohol, and does not solidify in a temperature which freezes most substances. It is used as a preservative for foodstuffs, and as a medicine in ointments. Confecionery and other things, now protected by tin foil, might in many instances be better preserved by glycerine; indeed, we hardly see an end to its application in this way. Mustard mixed with glycerine is a good poultice for rheumatism, and it does when mixed with water. Hitherto, tobacco manufacturers have used tallow to make and sweeten the leaf, and find it at times ferment and sour; but with glycerine it may be kept moist and sweet for any length of time—matter no small importance to those who indulge in the filthy practice of chewing. Again: glycerine makes a good emollient for the skin, and is a valuable article of commerce. Moreover, we hear that tincture of iodine and glycerine is a cure for even the most invertebrate and inappetite in taste.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. BENJAMIN MORRIS are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his Stepmother, SARAH BARTON. The procession will meet at the corner of Pitt and George-streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock precisely.

RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, No. 700, George-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT.

Apply to Ville de Paris, corner of George and Bridge streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT.

Apply to Dr. POPPLEWEIGHT, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a steady WOMAN; one as HOUSE-MAID, and wait on table; the other as LAUNDRY-MAID. Apply to Mr. T. G. LEIDE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT.

Apply to Mrs. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart active LAD.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG GIRL.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B. COOPER, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON.

Apply to Mr. H. B.